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THE POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

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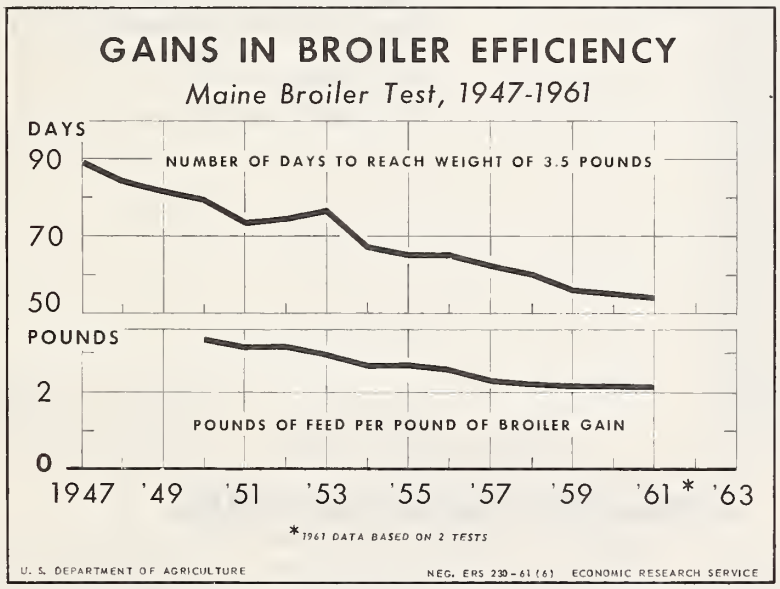
GAINS IN BROILER EFFICIENCY
Maine Broiler Test, 1947-1961
DAYS
90
70
50
NUMBER OF DAYS TO REACH WEIGHT OF 3.5 POUNDS
POUNDS
2
0
POUNDS OF FEED PER POUND OF BROILER GAIN
1947 '49 '51 '53 '55 '57 '59 '61 * '63
*1961 DATA BASED ON 2 TESTS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 230-61 (6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Chart showing (a) declining number of days to rear a broiler to 3.5 pounds (1947-1961), and (b) declining feed requirements (1950-61).

Reduced feed requirements and shortened growing periods over the past 10 to 15 years have helped broiler growers to withstand the generally declining prices for their product. Turkey growers have made similar advances in production efficiency. Progress in cutting the costs of egg production has not been quite as spectacular.

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ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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The next issue of the Poultry and Egg Situation is scheduled for release on September 27, P.M.

The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 13, 1961

SUMMARY

The egg price outlook for the late fall and winter of 1961 has been somewhat brightened by declines from last year in the number of egg-type chicks hatched in May and June. The earlier price outlook was related to farmers' plans to buy 12 percent more chicks than last year, and to early-season hatchery operations at an even higher level. But now January-June hatchings have averaged only 5 percent higher than 1960. Even with the prospective improvement, prices for August-December are likely to average lower than in August-December of 1960.

Mid-June average egg prices -- 30.8 cents per dozen to farmers -- were slightly below 1960, although price increases later in the month and early in July raised many wholesale quotations to levels 4 to 7 cents above the year before. Egg production on July 1 was less than 1 percent below last July 1, while January-May output had been 2-1/2 percent below 1960. For the rest of the year, however, monthly egg output is likely to exceed 1960, with a substantial increase likely in August, September and October.

Broiler prices during June reached an all-time low, at times dropping to 11 cents per pound in Georgia and other Southern States. The supply for market was record high, reflecting the chick placements which roughly 2 months earlier had reached peaks of 45 million chicks weekly. Placements have since tapered down somewhat, but are still running above last year. Broiler prices are unlikely to recover more than modestly in the remainder of the summer, except possibly to meet demands that occur just before the Labor Day holiday.

A broken lock at Wheeler Dam on the Tennessee River has increased costs for many Southeastern producers who now must trans-ship feed that would ordinarily be barged directly to Guntersville, Ala., and other points serving north Georgia and Alabama.

Turkey prices also reflect large supplies. About 25 percent more turkeys than a year earlier are now growing for slaughter in the remainder of the year. Increases occur among all varieties of turkeys, but are greatest for heavy white birds which can be slaughtered at weights competitive with either Bronze turkeys or Beltsvilles. Mid-June average turkey prices to farmers -- 20.5 cents per pound -- were the lowest since 1942. For the remainder of the year, they are likely to continue considerably below 1960.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

FALL EGG PRICE OUTLOOK IMPROVED IN RECENT MONTHS

Principally because of reductions in the number of replacement chicks hatched since May 1, the egg price outlook for late fall and winter of 1961 is now improved from the earlier outlook. Also contributary to the changed outlook are the relatively small stocks of shell and frozen egg in storage. Commercial egg supply in August and in each of the remaining months of 1961 is likely to exceed 1960, but, especially for the last 2 or 3 months of the year, by a smaller margin than had previously been expected.

The reduced late-season hatch contrasts with farmers' February 1961 intentions to buy 12 percent more chicks than in the preceding year. With the hatch thus not so large as earlier expected, the year-end flock of layers and potential layers is likely to be up only modestly -- perhaps 2 percent -- from the 340 million on hand January 1, 1961. This prospective increase is less than half of what had earlier been anticipated.

The prospective moderate increase in flock size does not alter the outlook for an increased rate of lay for the remainder of 1961. Figure 1 shows that the 7 months beginning in late summer have consistently increased from year-before rates of lay. Accordingly, increases in rate of lay during the remainder of this year can reasonably be expected to help to sustain egg production.

Another factor which may serve to sustain fall egg supplies in commercial channels, relative both to past months and to the year before, is the suspension of the dried egg procurement program of the Department of Agriculture. From early February 1961 to mid-July, purchases under this program have reduced commercial supplies of eggs by more than 2 percent. (Table 2.) Similar diversions from commercial supplies occurred during most months of 1960, but are now suspended.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Month or date	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil.cases	May	15.6	15.8	15.4	June	13.7	14.4	14.2	
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	May	300	288	284	June	288	282	279	Close to last year
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	May	18.7	19.7	19.5	June	17.1	18.4	18.3	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Apr.	29.8	26.5	25.0	May	28.8	24.9	24.3	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Apr.	63.6	38.1	45.9	May	66.7	74.7	63.7	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Apr.	4.3	3.4	6.4	May	5.1	4.5	7.0	Including production for Government
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	May	35.2	33.1	32.0	June	35.1	31.5	30.8	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Pct.	May	82	79	77	June	80	76	76	
Retail price (AMS)	Ct.per doz.	Apr.	55.2	54.1	52.0	May	54.0	51.3	50.2	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	9.3	9.7	9.4	June	9.4	9.3	9.1	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	May 1	1,073	299	78	June 1	1,817	753	249	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	May 1	109	90	67	June 1	146	122	92	
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	May	---	100	85	June	---	44	33	Eggs in incubators July 1 were 98 percent of year before
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt.	May	3.76	3.41	3.39	June	3.73	3.38	3.39	
POULTRY										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	May	23.6	17.5	14.4	June	23.9	17.6	12.8	For broilers, lowest monthly average on record
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	May	19.9	13.4	11.2	June	18.9	12.9	10.6	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	May	22.8	17.2	14.1	June	22.6	17.2	12.6	
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Pct.	May	76	66	56	June	76	67	50	
Retail price of broilers and fryers ready-to-cook (AMS)	Ct. per lb.	Apr.	53.9	44.0	41.4	May	52.8	43.1	38.8	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	May	29.2	26.1	21.5	June	28.9	24.1	20.5	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	May 1	91	97	98	June 1	84	85	95	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	May 1	80	87	108	June 1	67	74	94	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	4.6	3.8	3.0	June	4.6	3.8	2.7	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	7.7	7.6	6.3	June	7.7	7.1	6.0	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Mil.	May	---	39.2	43.2	June	---	38.9	41.5	Declining seasonally, but still above 1960

Thus, while the over-all changes in the egg price outlook in recent months have been optimistic, there are potential countervailing effects from two factors. These are prospective larger production than last year, and the tempering effects of suspension of the USDA dried egg program. These factors suggest that the improvement in the outlook is simply relative to earlier impressions rather than absolute. Even with the prospective improvement prices, for August-December are likely to average lower than in August-December 1960.

EGG PRICES BEGIN SEASONAL RISE

In mid-June, average egg prices received by farmers were 30.8 cents per dozen, the lowest mid-month price for the year to date, and, in view of the seasonal rise which has since begun, probably the lowest for the entire year. Last year's June price, 31.5 cents, was the lowest of the spring and summer, but was higher than the depressed prices of January and February 1960. (Table 3.)

Since mid-June, egg price quotations for the better grades and for large sizes have risen noticeably, as is usual at this time of year. The premium for interior quality reflects the reduced proportion of fine quality large eggs in the total supply, a result of summer heat and the increasing age of most of the birds in the laying flock. (Eggs from young birds have firmer albumen than eggs laid by hens.) The widening differential that is appearing between the prices of large eggs on one hand and medium and small eggs on the other, reflects the increasing proportion of small eggs that are coming to market from the large hatches of December-February. Until at least mid-fall, the proportion of large eggs in total market supplies is likely to be smaller than last year. This imbalance of supply, on a size basis, exists every fall, but is particularly noticeable in the years when the number of pullets is increased from the year before.

Because egg production in the remaining months of 1961 is likely to exceed 1960 -- in contrast to the situation through June -- the seasonal price rise is not likely to carry quotations up to the peak levels reached in late 1960, when the highest mid-moth average price to farmers (November) was 46.1 cents per dozen. The smaller stocks than last year of both shell and frozen eggs (tables 4 and 5) will not be a complete offset to the potential increased supply from current production.

OUTLOOK FOR LARGER EGG PRODUCTION THIS FALL THAN IN 1960

Through May 1961, egg production was 2-1/2 percent below 1960 and during June it was almost 2 percent under 1960; but in the rest of 1961, it is likely to be higher than last year. Figure 1 shows that there is a strong likelihood that monthly rate of lay per bird for the rest of the year will exceed 1960. Other data suggest that the number of birds that will be laying will soon exceed 1960, whereas the January-June number of layers was below 1960.

On the first of May and again on the first of June, rate of lay per 100 layers was about 1 percent below the year before. But the July 1 rate, 59.8 eggs per 100 birds was practically the same as the 1960 rate, 60.0 eggs. And for the following months the year-to-year trend is so strongly and consistently upward that extensive departures from the August-December increases shown in Figure 1 are unlikely.

At the same time that rate of lay will rise over last year, total flock size is also likely to rise. On January 1, 1961, the national laying flock was 4 percent below the year before; by successive gradual steps this has narrowed to 1 percent below on June 1, and on July 1 to 1/2 of 1 percent below -- i.e., practically the same as last year. On account of the increased numbers of pullets now growing -- and despite the increased number of old hens in the flock, which will be sold in the next few months -- the flock will continue to increase relative to last year. By January 1, 1962, it is likely to be about 2 percent above the year before.

The combination of a flock eventually about 2 percent larger than last year, and an average rate of lay up at least by that amount or probably more, suggests an increased egg supply of about 4 percent in the last half of 1961, compared with 1960.

EGG STORAGE STOCKS LOW FOR BOTH SHELL AND FROZEN

July 1 storage stocks of shell eggs were 0.4 million cases, and of frozen egg, 112 million pounds, equivalent to 2.8 million cases. (Tables 4 and 5.) At those levels, they were respectively 67 and 29 percent below the year before. The shell egg holdings on that date will be the peak first-of-month holdings of the year, while frozen stocks usually continue upward until about the first of August.

The deficit of 2 million cases (case equivalent basis) from last year's July 1 storage levels is equal to about 2-1/2 percent of last year's July-December egg production. The egg production increase on farms

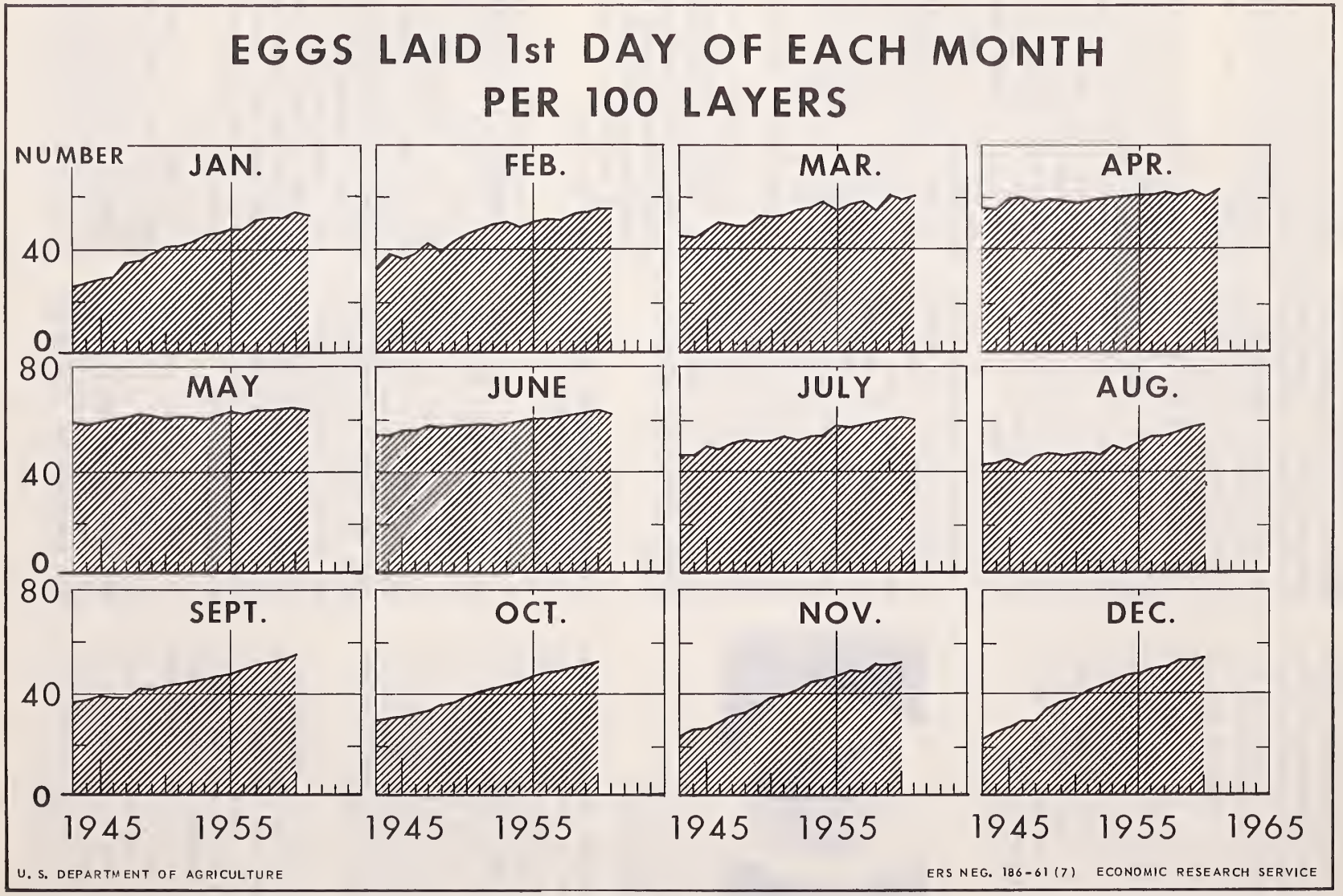
EGGS LAID 1st DAY OF EACH MONTH
PER 100 LAYERS
NUMBER
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
0
40
80
1945
1955
1965
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Figure 1

Table 1 .--Eggs produced per 100 layers as of the first day of the month, 1940 to date

(Includes data for Figure 1.)

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1940	24.2	22.8	39.4	53.3	57.0	52.9	45.7	40.6	36.0	29.1	22.3	19.0
1941	24.8	31.6	42.3	54.3	58.6	53.4	47.1	42.0	37.0	30.2	22.8	20.7
1942	26.6	32.8	42.9	57.2	59.4	54.4	47.3	42.2	37.5	29.4	22.8	22.6
1943	25.5	32.6	45.9	55.9	58.0	54.0	46.4	42.1	36.9	29.6	23.0	22.2
1944	26.5	38.4	45.7	55.2	57.4	53.8	46.3	42.8	37.4	31.4	25.3	24.6
1945	28.5	36.7	48.1	59.5	58.5	55.2	49.5	44.6	39.3	31.7	25.9	26.1
1946	29.4	38.6	50.3	60.0	59.5	55.2	48.3	42.5	38.4	32.6	28.1	29.3
1947	35.1	42.1	49.4	58.1	59.9	56.8	50.8	45.2	38.4	33.6	31.3	29.3
1948	35.4	39.5	49.2	59.9	60.9	56.7	51.5	46.9	41.9	35.9	32.5	34.3
1949	38.9	43.9	53.3	59.6	60.7	56.8	51.0	45.8	41.8	36.9	35.3	37.1
1950	41.4	46.9	53.0	58.0	59.6	56.9	51.2	47.4	43.1	39.0	38.0	38.5
1951	41.5	48.1	53.6	58.6	60.2	57.8	53.1	47.6	43.6	40.3	39.7	40.5
1952	42.7	50.0	55.4	59.0	60.2	57.4	51.0	46.6	44.2	42.4	41.2	43.3
1953	46.0	50.9	55.6	60.3	59.8	57.9	53.0	49.6	46.0	43.5	44.2	45.1
1954	46.8	48.9	58.1	60.4	60.8	58.3	53.1	48.6	46.5	44.5	44.8	46.9
1955	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.2	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.6	47.6
1956	48.6	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.3	47.9	48.6	49.1
1957	51.8	51.9	58.3	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.5	51.0	48.4	47.8	49.6
1958	52.9	54.5	55.3	60.8	63.2	61.5	58.2	55.1	52.0	50.0	50.9	52.4
1959	52.9	55.2	59.9	63.2	64.0	62.6	59.3	56.6	53.1	51.3	50.7	52.2
1960	54.9	56.0	58.9	60.6	64.2	62.9	60.0	57.3	54.7	52.0	51.2	52.8
1961	53.6	55.9	60.8	63.2	63.6	62.3	59.8					

Data published currently in Crop Production.

this July-December, from the combined effects of higher rate of lay and increased flock size, is likely to exceed considerably this percentage. Also, the difference between 1960 stocks and 1961 stocks of frozen egg cannot be considered to completely represent a deficiency, because part of the large stocks of albumen that were available in 1960 proved to be excessive. The stocks this year are better balanced. Their generally lower level will probably induce greater out-of-season breaking this year than last, but not to the full extent that would be indicated by the differences (table 7) between present and year-ago stocks.

MAY, JUNE HATCHINGS DOWN FOR FLOCK REPLACEMENT

After having increased 19 percent over last year in January-April, the hatch of replacement chicks in May fell 15 percent below 1960, and the June hatch was down 23 percent from the year before.

The eggs in incubators July 1, indicative of the number of egg-type chicks to be hatched in the first 3 weeks of the month, however were only 2 percent fewer than a year earlier.

The cuts in June hatchings of egg-type chicks were widely distributed, with the sharpest cuts in West North Central, Northeast and South Atlantic regions. (Table 9.)

BROILER PRICES ROSE SLIGHTLY FROM ALL-TIME LOWS

The most common broiler price quotation (the "mostly" price) for north Georgia and for important areas in neighboring States fell to 11 cents per pound at the beginning of June. This decline occurred after 2 weeks during which "mostly" prices were 12 and 13 cents. In the 3 weeks following mid-June, prices fluctuated between 12 and 13 cents at farms. The higher price prevailed for birds ready for slaughter in time to meet demands for July 4 marketing. Demand for processed broilers for Labor Day may create a discernable price rise at that time also.

During the period of low farm prices, retail specials of 19 to 23 cents per pound of whole ready-to-cook chickens were frequently reported.

On a U. S. average basis, the mid-June farm price of broilers, 12.8 cents per pound, was 1.6 cents below the figure reported the month before, 4.8 cents below the corresponding month the year before, (table 14) and the lowest price in the monthly price series, which begins with January 1940. The general downward trend of broiler prices, after allowance for inflation, has been a reflection of declining costs over time, but the recent prices have gone considerably below the costs experienced by the bulk of the industry.

In view of the large number of chickens now growing for slaughter in the next 8 weeks, (table 15) and the large number of eggs in incubators, prices in the remainder of the summer are unlikely to rise to levels that will permit the industry to average out at 14 cents as a June-August average, U. S. basis. Fourteen cents is an approximation of a break-even price, on a U. S. basis. Costs of outstanding producers in many important broiler areas, particularly those close to feed-producing areas, are lower. This price outlook contrasts with last year, and particularly last summer when U. S. average prices were above 17 cents per pound.

BROILER PLACEMENTS DECLINE, BUT STILL EXCEED 1960

As a reaction to unfavorable prices, broiler chick placements have begun their seasonal decline a month to six weeks earlier than in 1960. Peak placements this year -- over 45 million chicks weekly, in 22 States -- occurred in 4 weeks of April. Placements since then have been on the decline, running at slightly over 41 million weekly in June. Recent egg settings suggest that this rate will be almost sustained in July.

In contrast, peak weekly placements of just short of 40 million chicks occurred in 1960 at the end of May. Thus the peak was not only 5 million chicks lower, but it occurred later.

The weekly broiler placements in April 1961 were so high in comparison with 1960 -- at the peak, 25 to 30 percent higher -- that the gradual reductions since late April have not yet (mid-July) sufficed to bring 1961 placements below 1960.

An ample supply of hatching eggs at reasonable prices -- even cheap prices -- is available for continuing large hatchings if the demand for broiler chicks continues with only seasonal adjustment. Six to eleven months ago, in the period that is relevant to the stocking of current breeder flocks, sales of pullet chicks by primary breeders were 120 percent of a year earlier. In May, however, for the first time in 10 months, sales of pullet chicks from those sources fell 6 percent below the corresponding month of the year before (table 16).

HIGH VOLUME OF YOUNG CHICKENS FOR SLAUGHTER

Broiler supply during the period of low prices, as measured by the weight of birds slaughtered under Federal inspection, was on the order of 140 million pounds of ready-to-cook young chickens weekly. At that level, slaughter in late May and June was about 25 percent above the year before. (table 18). The average interval between chick placement and slaughter is about 8 weeks.

BREAK IN TENNESSEE RIVER LOCK RAISES BROILER COSTS

While broiler prices have been at record lows, an additional cost hit many feeders in northern Alabama and Georgia, and Southeastern Tennessee. On the night of June 2, a break occurred in part of the lock system of the Tennessee River, interrupting barge passage around Wheeler Dam. (See figure 2.) TVA estimated that 2 million tons of grain and products, used mostly for poultry feed, would normally pass the lock in a year. If it were all used for broilers, this would be sufficient feed to support weekly placements of 10 million chicks.

Repairs for the lock will require months. The alternative means of transportation presently being used are naturally more expensive than the direct barge haul. Trade sources estimate the extra expenses as equivalent to 1/4 to 1/2 cents per pound of live broiler. These extra costs may later be reduced, because plans are under way to use a marine leg (a water-borne device for conveying grain) to lift grain from barges below the dam to barges above, and because one railroad has proposed a rate cut for feed into the Southeastern area.

LARGE TURKEY CROP, PRICES LOWEST IN 19 YEARS

Record large prospective supplies--more than 25 percent above last year--dominate the 1961 turkey outlook.

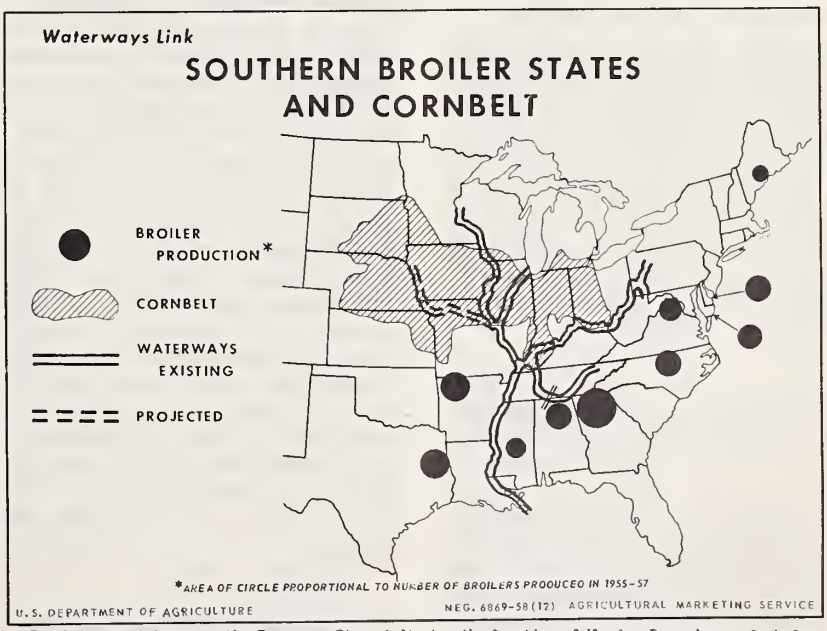
Through June--at which time about 80 percent of a year's hatchings are normally accomplished--the 1961 hatchings of heavy white poults were 52 percent above last January-June; bronze poults,17 percent above; and Beltsville and other small turkeys, 19 percent above 1960 (table 19). In general, these are the birds that will be the source of slaughter stock for the remainder of the year.

The rates of increase in the hatch were sustained even at the end of the January-June period cited here. Also, the eggs in incubators on July 1 were 17 percent above last year. Therefore, there is no basis for expecting a tightening of supply toward the end of the 1961 marketing season, such as occurred in 1959. In the 1959 marketing year there was a sharp price rise in late November (table 20) as a consequence of the reduced supply at that time.

If any sharp price rise occurs this year, it will be as a consequence of the market possibly having gone down too far initially, and then recovering. The volume of turkey for slaughter this year is beyond previous experience, so the market has no clues on how much adjustment is necessary to induce both consumption and speculative demand to take hold.

In the first 6 months of the year, when supplies were also record large for the season, the use of turkey rose to match supplies. Advertised sales of the birds at retail, with 35 cents per pound ready-to-cook a frequent price, figured in this.

Mid-June turkey prices to farmers averaged 20.5 cents per pound, lowest since 1942 and 3.6 cents below the June 1960 average (table 20). Some slight seasonal increases from these prices are possible, but the large increase in production suggests a continued differential of 3 or 4 cents per pound from last year's U. S. average prices.



The diagonal mark across the Tennessee River indicates the location of Wheeler Dam, where a lock for moving barge traffic has been out of commission since June 2. Guntersville, Ala., an important grain unloading and feed mixing center for Northern Alabama and Georgia, is upstream from the location of the dam.

Figure 2

CHANGE IN POULTRY CONSUMPTION SINCE WORLD WAR II

By Edward Karpoff

The steady increases in per capita poultry meat consumption over the past decade have come from specialized meat birds--broilers and turkeys. Hens have declined in importance as a source of poultry meat. Advances in husbandry and in processing technology have induced expansion of output, even in the face of steadily declining prices.

Consumption of poultry meat increased sharply during World War II, because wartime shortages of red meats, and rising consumer incomes, combined to increase the demand for poultry. At the same time, extensive improvements in production technology, which developed during the 1930's, was available for application in the poultry industry and the short growing cycle for chickens and turkeys enabled farmers to rapidly increase production. The higher level of poultry production and consumption achieved during the war served as a base for further increases in the postwar period, after temporary declines in production during 1946-48.

For 1961, per capita consumption of poultry will average about 37 pounds per person (ready-to-cook equivalent) . This is up from the 25.7 pound wartime peak (1943), and compares with the postwar lows of less than 22 pounds in 1947 and 1948. Per capita consumption of poultry has shown an almost unbroken annual advance since 1948. (Figure 3; table 23.)

The upsurge in commercial broiler production has been the greatest factor in the postwar increases in poultry meat supply. Turkey production also increased markedly, but, since it is a smaller proportion of total output, the gains are less startling than for broilers. The initial gains in production of both of these specialized types of poultry meat have occurred at the expense of so-called "farm chickens," the byproduct fowl and cockerels produced incidental to egg production.

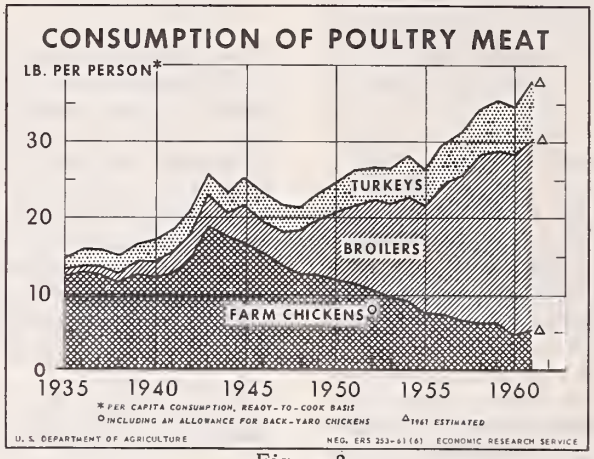


Figure 3

In 1947 and 1948, farm chickens--and chickens from backyard flocks--supplied about 13 or 14 pounds of the 21 to 22 pounds of chicken and turkey eaten by the average consumer per year. Of the remainder, 4 or 5 pounds were supplied by broilers, and 3 by turkeys. Now, broilers supply over 80 percent of the 30 pounds of chicken each of us eats, and turkeys provide an additional 6 3/4 pounds of the 37-pound total for chickens and turkeys. (Other poultry, which would be principally ducks, do not add enough to the average per capita consumption figure to justify their inclusion in the computations. Annual production of ducks in the United States is about 12 million head, suggesting an annual supply of about 1/3 pound per person).

The specialized types of poultry that are the major sources of U. S. supply--contrasted to the byproduct chickens that are incidental to egg production -- are grown in large flocks and on few farms. The 1959 Census of Agriculture reported fewer than 50,000 farms "sold" broilers, and that 3,000 farms grew four-fifths of the turkeys raised in that year. Most of these birds are grown under some degree of "integration." With large-scale production thus the norm, and with "integration" imposing further pressures toward uniformity, the result is that a remarkably standardized product is prepared for market.

The inspection and grading programs of the Department of Agriculture are another factor contributing to the quality of poultry meat marketed in the United States. Since the beginning of 1959, it has been mandatory that USDA inspect for wholesomeness practically all slaughtered poultry moving in interstate commerce. (Limited exemption from mandatory inspection is made for birds retailed by producers, and for birds slaughtered according to religious ritual.)Before this, the inspection program had been voluntary

Since inspection requires examination of the viscera, a practical effect of the inspection program was to complete the trend of selling virtually all dressed birds fully eviscerated, ready-to-cook. Until 1959 some poultry was retailed in New-York-dressed form (blood and feathers off, no other preparation). This form of preparation, which was the norm 20 years ago, had declined even before inspection became mandatory for the great bulk of dressed poultry shipped interstate.

The retailing of live poultry is now also passe. For a time, it survived in response to the preference of immigrant groups--particularly Jewish and Italian housewives--who preferred to buy their chickens live. But the passing of the older generation has limited the retail demand for live poultry.

Although ready-to-cook poultry has now almost completely displaced New York dressed, frozen poultry has not supplanted fresh chilled to any similar degree. For turkeys, where the demand is strongly seasonal, about 80 percent of the output is marketed frozen, but less than 1/5 of the young chickens are frozen in the course of the marketing process. Probably a somewhat larger proportion of the hens which are marketed are frozen, because their marketing, like that of turkeys, has considerable seasonality.

Broilers, which constitute the bulk of the poultry sold, are produced at a relatively uniform rate the year round. The slight seasonality of production (table 25) meshes somewhat with the seasonality of demand, which is greatest in the summertime. At that time, supplies of red meats are seasonally low, and hot weather encourages top-of-stove cooking and outdoor cooking, to which broiler-fryers are readily adaptable. The relatively stable year-round supply limits the economic advantage of long-time storage, and the advantages of freezing broilers as a routine marketing technique are not taking hold very quickly. Packing in ice remains a standard means of refrigerating these birds. This requires speedy marketing--typically a week or less from slaughter to retail sale.

For the other classes of poultry, where freezing is nearly standard, such speed in marketing is not an absolute must. The month of greatest turkey slaughter is October (table 25), but greatest consumption is later, with half of the annual disappearance occurring in November and December. Thus, freezing is necessary to close the gap between times of peak production and peak consumption, and also to preserve heavy birds--toms--for year-round use in hotels and restaurants.

Turkeys that are produced year-round are mostly small ones intended for household use. They are in the weight-class first supplied by the Beltsville Small White variety, and now supplied also by immature birds of the heavy white-feathered varieties.

Freezing and storage are also important for hens--the third largest class of poultry--because of the seasonality of supply. Hens are the major byproduct to the egg-laying enterprise. Farmers replace their old flocks with young pullets in the fall and early winter while demand for hens seems steady the year-round. An important source of demand for these birds is from food manufacturers engaged in further processing--the preparation of frozen pot pies, canned boned chicken, chicken soup, and similar products. Because of the greater flavor of mature chickens compared with young, and because their firmer flesh better resists the heat necessary for canning or similar preparation, hens are actually the preferred raw material for further processing. Their generally lower wholesale price (compared with broilers) is a further advantage.

Table 27 shows that further processing has been an expanding outlet for poultry meat. Turkey is also widely used for further processing. Partially cooked rolls ("logs") of light and dark turkey meat, in their natural proportions, are a convenient basis for turkey dinners where refrigerated space is at a premium, and where speed and ease of preparation in the kitchen is important.

As with most other foods, the mode for distribution of poultry is through the large-volume retailers, which are mainly chain food stores. The economies introduced by mass production and mass merchandising have largely eliminated the old-fashioned huckster, the farmer who does his own retailing, and other highly personalized forms of distribution. The poultry processor--whose overhead conveyor is a disassembly line on which birds are bled, scalded, plucked, cleaned and readied for refrigeration--requires large and steady volumes for efficient operation, and the mass-retailer prefers to buy in the large lots that only the large-scale slaughterer can supply. Therefore, the market forces combine in their pressures toward large-scale production of the broiler-fryer, which presently accounts for three-fourths of the retail volume of poultry. Because they are such a high-volume seller, iced fresh broiler-fryers bear a lower farm-to-retail markup than most other poultry items. Also, because they are so standardized a product, and comparisons between stores can be made so readily, they are a frequent item for special sales at lower than normal markups. (The same is true of Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys). Some observers feel that these specials ("leaders") establish an unrealistically low price benchmark in the consumer's mind, and thereby to limit the opportunity for sales at normal markups.

Partly on account of this widespread practice of specialing, retail prices of poultry have increased less during the post-war inflation than have the prices of competing meats. The U. S. average retail prices of broilers averaged 43 cents per pound in 1960, and 42 in 1959, compared with a 60 cent average for

1947-49. Thanksgiving turkey prices in Washington, D. C. , which were 69-79 cents a pound for ready-to-cook hens in 1949, were down to 43 cents in 1960, and had been 39-41 cents in the year before. The average price of all retail cuts of choice beef, in contrast, rose from 68 cents in 1947-49 to 81 cents in 1960.

This advantageous price of poultry, from the consumer viewpoint, and the nostalgic attitude toward it that is reminiscent of the Sunday treat position it occupied before World War II, combine to create the good demand for poultry meat. The ability of the poultry industry to supply large quantities of poultry meat, and of the distributive organizations to process and retail it at advantageous prices compared with other meats, means that poultry meat is probably going to increase in both per capita consumption and as a percentage of total meat and fish consumption.

Table 17.--Gains in broiler efficiency: Maine broiler test, 1947-61 (Data for cover chart)

Year	Period to reach weights of 3.5 pounds	Feed per pound of gain
	Days	Pounds
1947	89	
1948	84	
1949	81	
1950	79	3.33
1951	73	3.12
1952	74	3.13
1953	76	2.94
1954	67	2.66
1955	65	2.66
1956	65	2.57
1957	62	2.25
1958	60	2.18
1959	56	2.12
1960	55	2.14
1961 1/	54	2.13

1/ 1961 data based on two tests.

Table 2.--Dried and frozen egg: U.S.D.A. purchases, 1958 to date

Period	Purchases: By weight: For the period	Purchases: By weight: Cumulative	Purchases: Case equivalent: Number	Purchases: Case equivalent: Cumulative	Top price per pound 1/	Cost of purchase: For the period	Cost of purchase: Cumulative
	Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Thou. cases	Thou. cases	Dol.	Thou. dol.	Thou. dol.
	(a) Annual purchases of dried egg solids for school lunches and other eligible outlets						
1958	4,162		264		1.23	5,087	
1959 2/	19,403		1,914		1.24	21,883	
1960	19,048		1,905		1.14	20,700	
	(b) Monthly purchases of frozen mixed whole egg for later drying 3/						
1959							
June	1,380	1,380	55	35	0.24	333	333
July	2,730	4,110	69	104	.24	668	1,001
	(c) Monthly purchases of dried egg solids for school lunches and other eligible outlets 4/						
1960							
January	2,759	2,759	272	272	1.03	2,800	2,800
February	2,674	5,432	264	536	1.03	2,719	5,519
March	3,031	8,464	215	751	1.06	3,161	7,779
April	404	8,867	124	874	1.06	427	9,107
May	269	9,136	27	901	1.06	284	9,391
June 5/			no purchases				
July	4,059	13,195	400	1,302	1.14	4,625	14,016
August	3,050	16,245	301	1,603	1.14	3,483	17,499
September	2,399	18,644	237	1,864	1.14	2,741	20,240
October	314	18,958	31	1,896	1.14	358	20,598
November	90	19,048	9	1,905	1.14	102	20,700
December			no purchases				
	(d) Weekly purchases of dried whole egg for distribution to needy						
1960:							
Feb. 1	422	422	42	42	1.37	575	575
8	1,192	1,615	119	161	1.37	1,631	2,206
15	969	2,584	97	258	1.37	1,324	3,530
23	1,143	3,726	114	373	1.37	3,760	5,084
March 1	870	4,596	87	460	1.30	1,126	6,210
8	1,540	6,136	154	614	1.20	1,831	8,041
15	1,267	7,403	127	740	1.20	1,496	9,537
23	1,565	8,968	157	897	1.18	1,820	11,357
29	1,689	10,658	169	1,066	1.17	1,938	13,294
April 5	770	11,428	77	1,143	1.17	895	14,189
12	149	11,577	15	1,158	1.17	174	14,363
19	497	12,074	50	1,207	1.17	580	14,943
26	596	12,670	60	1,267	1.17	696	15,639
May 3	1,267	13,937	127	1,394	1.17	1,478	17,117
10	720	14,657	72	1,466	1.17	841	17,957
17	1,366	16,024	137	1,602	1.17	1,594	19,551
25	1,192	17,216	119	1,722	1.17	1,392	20,943
June 1	944	18,160	94	1,816	1.17	1,102	22,045
7	596	18,756	60	1,876	1.17	696	22,741
14	969	19,725	97	1,973	1.17	1,131	23,872
21	845	20,570	84	2,057	1.17	986	24,858
29	770	21,340	77	2,134	1.17	899	25,757
July 7	820	22,160	82	2,216	1.17	957	26,714
12 6/	348	22,508	35	2,251	1.17	406	27,120

1/ Rounded to the nearest cent. 2/ Surplus removal program began with week ending April 23. 3/ Program began June 18 and ended as of July 16. 4/ Some purchases in #2½ cans and others in 10 pound cans. 5/ Program ended May 19, 1960 and began again July 1, 1961. 6/ Program ended as of July 12, 1961.

Table 3.--Egg prices, selected dates, 1960-61, with comparisons

Item	1960				1961		
	May 16	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	May 15	June 15	July 13
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
U. S. average price received by farmers, per dozen	33.1	31.5	32.0	34.7	32.0	30.8	
Iowa, prices received by farmers, per dozen 1/:							
Grade A, Large	26-27	24-25	24-25	27-28	26-27	24-26	28-34
Grade A, Medium	22-23	20-22	20-21	21-23	22-23	20-22	22-31
New York, wholesale prices							
Extras, 65 percent A, per dozen mixed colors 2/							
Fancy heavy-weights	36-37	33½-34½	33½-35	37½-39	34½-35½	32½-33½	38-39
Extras 1, Medium	28½-29½	27-28	30-31½	33-34½	27-28	28-29	34-35½
Minimum 10 pct. AA, per doz.white:							
Extra fancy, heavy-weights 3/	35½-39	34½-37½	37-40	44-48	34-38	33½-37	41-45
Medium	30-31	27-28	33-35	36½-38½	27½-29	28-29	36-38
Small (pullets)	24-25	24-25	25-27	27½-29½	22½-23½	21½-22½	24-25
Frozen egg, per pound 4/							
Mixed whole egg, spring pack	28½-33	26¼-31½	26¼-27½	24½-26	31-33	32-34	31-34*
Yolk 5/	66-68	63-65	63-66	63-66	63½-65	65-66	63-66*
Albumen	9½-12	7¾-10	7-8	7-7½	7¾-10	8½-10½	9-10½*
Chicago							
Wholesale price, f.o.b. per dozen:							
Mixed colors, extras, Large	32¾-33¾	29-30½	32-32½	33-34½	30½-31¼	31-31½	34-34½
Medium	29-30	26-27	31	28½-29	29-29½	29-29½	32½-33
Future contracts:							
September delivery (closing price)	38.05	34.00	34.55	31.05	35.70	36.70	35.60
San Francisco, price to retailers, per dozen, cartoned							
Grade AA, Large	40-44	40-44	41 45	48-52	40-46	38-44	46-52
Grade AA, Medium	35-40	33-38	33-38	40-45	36-43	31-39	36-43

1/ "Mostly," except where otherwise stated. 2/ Midwestern. 3/ Nearby. 4/ Carlots, weekly price. 5/ Highest color quoted. *Week ending July 7.

Table 4.--Shell eggs: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; 35 cities, August 1960 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. cases
	(a) Monthly, United States											
1950	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.6	1.6	0.5	0.1
1951	1/	.1	.2	.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	.5	.2
1952	.1	.2	.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	.4
1953	.2	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.8	.5	.3	.1
1954	.1	.1	.1	.4	.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	.3
1955	.2	.2	.3	.5	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.8	.3
1956	.1	.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5
1957	.3	.3	.5	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	.9	.6	.3
1958	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.7	.9	.7	.5	.3	.2	.1
1959	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	.6	.5	.3
1960	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.8	1.1	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.1
1961	.1	.1	1/	1/	.1	.2	.4					
	(b) Weekly, 35 cities											
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Weeks			1961						1960			
First	57	50	18	17	40	172	285	879	675	437	216	85
Second	53	42	22	21	57	197		852	605	374	181	68
Third	49	29	21	22	82	237		809	562	324	139	55
Fourth	62	19	23	28	109	278		761	503	282	107	53
Fifth	61				146			702		241		

1/ Less than .05

Table 5.--Frozen egg: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; weekly, 35 cities, August 1960 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	(a) Monthly, United States											
1950	54	55	73	117	155	180	188	175	155	133	104	76
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	165	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	101	134	140	134	117	94	73
1959	57	47	46	55	85	119	149	152	149	135	119	96
1960	79	75	78	81	90	122	157	166	158	140	114	87
1961	64	54	49	54	67	92	112					
	(b) Weekly, 35 cities											
Weeks			1961						1960			
First	34	26	24	24	29	38	51	83	82	73	57	45
Second	32	26	24	25	30	40		83	80	70	55	42
Third	30	25	24	26	32	45		84	77	67	51	39
Fourth	29	25	24	27	34	48		83	76	64	49	37
Fifth	28				36			82		61		

Table 6.--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, January 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						(a) Monthly average data							
Average number of layers on hand 1/													
1955	Mil.	338	329	319	306	294	283	277	280	300	321	331	334
1956		332	325	316	305	295	286	282	289	307	323	332	336
1957		333	325	316	305	294	284	280	286	300	313	321	324
1958		321	314	307	299	290	284	282	288	301	315	324	329
1959		327	321	316	308	297	286	281	286	299	311	317	319
1960		316	309	302	295	288	282	276	276	284	294	301	306
1961		303	297	294	289	284	279						
Eggs laid per 100 layers 1/													
1955	Eggs	1,548	1,491	1,800	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,418	1,444	1,411	1,491
1956		1,561	1,585	1,832	1,839	1,891	1,746	1,695	1,589	1,457	1,497	1,466	1,566
1957		1,606	1,543	1,862	1,872	1,919	1,772	1,718	1,621	1,491	1,489	1,459	1,588
1958		1,664	1,537	1,80	1,861	1,933	1,796	1,757	1,660	1,530	1,564	1,548	1,632
1959		1,676	1,612	1,908	1,911	1,963	1,828	1,798	1,701	1,565	1,580	1,542	1,661
1960		1,719	1,667	1,851	1,872	1,969	1,843	1,816	1,736	1,601	1,600	1,560	1,648
1961		1,698	1,634	1,922	1,902	1,952	1,833						
Total monthly egg production 1/													
1955	Mil. eggs	14.5	13.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	12.8	12.0	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
1956		14.4	14.3	16.1	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.4	13.5	13.5	14.6
1957		14.9	13.9	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.0	13.3	12.9	12.4	13.0	13.0	14.3
1958		14.8	13.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	14.2	13.8	13.2	12.8	13.7	13.9	14.9
1959		15.2	14.4	16.7	16.3	16.2	14.5	14.1	13.5	13.0	13.6	13.6	14.7
1960		15.1	14.3	15.5	15.4	15.8	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.6	13.0	13.1	14.0
1961		14.3	13.5	15.7	15.3	15.4	14.2						
						(b) First-of-month data							
Number of layers on hand 1/													
1955	Mil.	344	332	325	312	300	287	279	275	286	313	328	335
1956		334	329	322	310	300	290	281	282	296	317	329	335
1957		337	328	321	310	300	289	279	280	292	309	317	324
1958		324	317	311	304	294	286	281	283	292	309	320	329
1959		330	324	319	312	303	291	281	282	291	306	315	319
1960		319	313	306	299	292	284	278	274	278	290	297	305
1961		306	299	295	292	286	281	277					
Eggs laid per 100 layers 1/													
1955	Eggs	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.2	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.6	47.6
1956		48.6	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.3	47.9	48.6	49.1
1957		51.8	51.9	58.3	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.5	51.0	48.4	47.8	49.6
1958		52.9	54.5	55.3	60.8	63.2	61.5	58.2	55.1	52.0	50.0	50.9	52.4
1959		52.9	55.2	59.9	63.2	64.0	62.6	59.3	56.6	53.1	51.3	50.7	52.2
1960		54.9	56.0	58.9	60.6	64.2	62.9	60.0	57.3	54.7	52.0	51.2	52.8
1961		53.6	55.9	60.8	63.2	63.6	62.3	59.8					
Daily rate of egg production 1/													
1955	Mil. eggs	168	170	180	190	187	173	158	141	137	146	153	160
1956		162	171	185	189	186	175	158	150	146	152	160	164
1957		175	170	187	192	189	176	160	150	149	150	152	161
1958		171	173	172	185	186	176	164	156	152	155	163	172
1959		175	179	191	198	194	182	167	159	155	157	160	166
1960		175	175	180	181	187	179	167	157	152	151	152	161
1961		164	167	180	185	182	175	166					

1/ Revised.

Table 7.--Frozen egg, by types: Stocks and New York wholesale prices per pound, 1955 to date, with comparisons

Item	Year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Albumen:														
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil. lb.	25	21	20	25	37	50	54	54	47	37	30	23
	1956	do.	17	11	9	15	25	39	50	52	50	45	40	34
	1957	do.	28	26	24	26	33	43	53	56	52	46	39	32
	1958	do.	26	24	23	21	25	35	45	47	45	40	32	27
	1959	do.	22	19	18	20	27	33	40	39	36	33	29	24
	1960	do.	21	23	23	25	27	38	48	51	48	43	35	28
	1961	do.	22	19	17	17	20	26	29					
Average prices, first full week of month	1955	Ct.	15¾	20	21	18¾	19	19⅓	21	20	21⅓	23½	23⅓	24⅓
	1956	do.	27	28	27⅓	23¾	24¼	23¼	23	22¼	21¾	21	18¾	17¼
	1957	do.	16¼	15¼	14¾	14	14⅝	12½	12½	12	14	14	15	17
	1958	do.	16¼	13¾	13	13½	14⅜	13	13	11½	11	11¾	12¼	12
	1959	do.	11¼	11	10¾	9	10⅓	10½	11	10⅔	10¼	9¾	9¾	9½
	1960	do.	9	8⅓	8	8⅓	10¼	9	8¼	7¼	7	9	9¾	10½
	1961	do.	9¾	9	9	8⅔	9	9	9¾					
Yolk:														
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil. lb.	18	16	17	23	32	43	50	49	46	41	35	29
	1956	do.	23	18	15	20	29	38	44	46	41	38	32	26
	1957	do.	20	17	15	17	23	29	35	39	36	31	26	21
	1958	do.	15	12	11	10	15	26	38	37	35	30	26	20
	1959	do.	16	12	11	15	25	33	43	42	39	34	30	25
	1960	do.	20	18	19	21	21	28	38	39	37	32	27	20
	1961	do.	15	13	12	14	17	25	31					
Average prices, first full week of month 1/	1955	Ct.	53	53	58½	50¼	53	52	52	51	52½	54½	54	54
	1956	do.	54½	54½	53	50½	51¾	49½	51½	53	53½	53½	54½	54½
	1957	do.	53	52½	51½	49½	52	51½	52½	2/	52½	53½	54½	2/
	1958	do.	2/	53½	58½	62	61½	62	62	61	61	61½	61½	64
	1959	do.	61½	61¼	60½	53½	51¾	50	53	54½	54½	52½	52½	50½
	1960	do.	52	50½	56½	59	63	64	64½	64½	64	64	66½	2/
	1961	do.	2/	69	68½	60½	60½	64½	64½					
Mixed whole:														
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil. lb.	29	25	23	32	52	71	81	82	78	69	56	44
	1956	do.	29	19	15	22	35	56	69	71	69	63	54	44
	1957	do.	34	28	23	30	46	63	72	73	68	62	51	40
	1958	do.	29	23	21	17	23	35	46	50	48	44	33	24
	1959	do.	17	14	14	17	31	49	61	64	67	60	55	41
	1960	do.	33	30	33	33	37	50	65	71	68	61	49	36
	1961	do.	24	20	18	20	26	37	46					
Average prices, first full week of month 3/	1955	Ct.	26	32¾	32½	28¼	29¼	28½	29	30	29½	30⅓	29	31
	1956	do.	34¼	33⅓	2/	31¾	33⅓	32	32	32	31¾	30¾	28½	28¼
	1957	do.	25⅓	26⅓	26	26	26	25¾	24¾	26	28	29	30	32
	1958	do.	29¾	29	30½	31	31¾	30¼	31¼	29¾	30	29¼	30¾	31¼
	1959	do.	31	31¾	28¼	24¾	24¼	24¼	25⅓	25	24¼	23¾	24¼	23⅓
	1960	do.	24¾	23	25¼	27¾	30⅓	29⅓	27¼	25⅓	27½	30½	32½	34⅜
	1961	do.	31¼	32½	32	30½	31½	32½	36					

1/ Highest color quoted.
2/ Insufficient wholesale sales to report prices.
3/ "Spring pack" whenever quoted separately.

"Unclassified" frozen egg is not included in this table.

Table 8.--Monthly hatchings of replacement-type chicks, and chickens raised, 1956 to date

Month and item	Unit	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/
Hatchings							
January	Millions	39.3	30.5	34.0	35.8	23.3	32.9
February	do.	84.0	56.3	61.6	61.4	38.2	48.4
March	do.	149.5	109.4	112.9	117.8	71.6	0.5
April	do.	159.4	129.4	135.4	129.8	97.5	103.4
May	do.	108.8	90.8	109.7	85.8	99.7	85.1
June	do.	34.7	27.9	40.4	27.2	43.6	33.4
July	do.	15.4	11.9	18.2	14.0	18.8	3/ 18.4
August	do.	14.3	10.2	14.8	13.4	16.4	
September	do.	14.8	12.3	16.6	13.8	16.7	
October	do.	17.1	13.0	16.9	14.3	16.9	
November	do.	14.7	12.2	16.2	13.5	16.7	
December	do.	15.9	15.7	19.6	14.3	20.2	
Total, calendar year	do.	667.9	519.5	596.3	541.0	479.7	
Total, 12 months ending July of given year	do.	667.4	533.0	575.6	555.8	462.1	
Chickens raised, calendar year	do.	478.6	396.6	431.2	386.0	330.1	
Pullets on hand, January 1 following							
(a) Number	do.	250.3	226.6	246.0	225.0		
(b) As a percentage of chickens raised	Percent	52	57	57	58		
Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	do.	53	60	65	68	69	2/ 70

1/ Preliminary. 2/ February intentions. 3/ Size of hatch if monthly output shows same percentage change as number of eggs in incubator on first of month.

Table 9.--Hatchings of replacement-type chicks, by divisions, January-June 1961 with comparisons

Division	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1, 1961	Chickens raised		Hatchings, January-June				Eggs in incubators July 1, 1961 as a percentage of a year earlier
		1960	1961 intentions as a percentage of 1960 1/	1959	1960	1961	1961 as a percentage of 1960	
	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.
New England	14.3	18.3)	110	20.4	18.9	17.5	93	91
Middle Atlantic	40.0	31.4)		52.0	42.0	43.4	103	125
East North Central	55.6	47.0	105	93.0	76.9	82.4	107	102
West North Central	79.7	82.4	109	158.4	124.3	128.8	104	68
South Atlantic	48.1	49.9	110	37.7	29.9	31.6	106	64
East South Central	27.5	26.4)	127	18.7	14.0	17.0	121	96
West South Central	27.3	28.0)		25.7	21.5	23.8	111	119
Mountain	7.8	8.1)	119	8.4	6.5	6.8	105	93
Pacific	39.9	38.7)		43.4	40.1	42.1	105	108
United States	340.1	330.1	112	457.7	373.9	393.5	105	98

1/ These data available on a 5-region basis only. The bracketed regions in the preceding column indicate those which are combined to make a 5-region break.

Table 10.--Egg-feed price ratio, chickens raised and subsequent number of pullets on farms, 1925 to date

Year	Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Chickens raised 2/	Sexed pullets bought as a percent of total chickens purchased	Pullets on farms 3/				Percentage of preceding year			
				As reported		As a percentage of chickens raised		Egg-feed price ratio weighted average 1/	Farmers' intentions to purchase chicks	Chickens raised	Pullets on farms Jan. 1 following
				Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following	Oct. 1	Jan. 1 following				
	Lb.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1925	12.9	679								103	
1926	13.5	718						105		106	
1927	13.4	750						99		104	
1928	12.2	700						91		93	
1929	13.1	751			253		34	107		107	
1930	13.8	777			244		31	105		103	96
1931	10.6	709		240	230	34	32	77		91	94
1932	11.6	736		254	237	34	32	109		104	103
1933	14.3	750		254	238	34	32	123		102	100
1934	10.9	644		229	212	36	33	76		86	89
1935	11.4	658		242	226	37	34	105		102	107
1936	13.1	715		271	249	38	35	115		109	110
1937	9.4	601		248	215	41	36	72		84	86
1938	11.4	651		276	242	42	37	121	108	108	113
1939	12.6	697		287	254	41	36	111	108	107	105
1940	10.4	634		292	240	46	38	83	96	91	94
1941	11.5	745		328	278	44	37	111	109	118	116
1942	13.2	844	21	363	319	43	38	115	112	113	115
1943	14.7	1,001	17	393	350	39	35	111	116	119	110
1944	11.2	832	20	347	301	42	36	76	83	83	86
1945	12.8	890	18	371	322	42	36	114	96	107	107
1946	11.8	738	22	325	281	44	38	92	86	83	87
1947	11.3	719	26	326	278	45	39	96	94	97	99
1948	9.8	615	30	301	258	49	42	87	80	86	93
1949	12.6	705	31	324	287	46	41	118	107	115	111
1950	9.6	620	32	283	258	46	42	76	88	77	90
1951	11.4	623	33	288	261	46	42	119	96	101	101
1952	9.0	561	37	259	238	46	42	779	90	90	91
1953	11.3	548	42	266	255	49	47	124	96	98	107
1954	10.9	540	49	273	257	50	48	96	100	99	101
1955	9.7	462	50	242	239	52	52	89	82	86	93
1956	12.1	479	53	259	250	54	52	125	103	104	105
1957	9.3	397	60	226	227	57	57	77	91	83	91
1958	11.9	431	65	252	246	59	57	128	106	109	109
1959	10.0	386	68	230	225	60	58	84	99	90	91
1960	9.6	330	69	206	209	62	63	95	91	85	93
1961	11.5		5/70					120	112		

1/ Weights are as follows: Preceding November, 1; preceding December, 2; January 3; February 4; March, 5; April, 3; May, 1.
2/ For farm flock replacement; excluding specialized broilers, but including broiler breeder stock.
3/ Laying and not yet laying.
4/ Revised.
5/ Intentions to purchase.

Table 11.--Factors indicative of number of layers to be on hand

(a) Fall pullet numbers and derivation

Year	Chickens raised	Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	Computed number of pullets among chickens raised 1/	Pullets on hand: October 1: Laying	October 1: Not yet laying	October 1: Total: As reported	October 1: Total: As percent of pullets among chickens raised	January 1, following: Laying	January 1, following: Not yet laying	January 1, following: Total: As reported	January 1, following: Total: As percent of pullets among chickens raised
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
1946	738	22	435	126	199	325	75	244	37	281	65
1947	719	26	439	131	195	326	74	243	35	278	63
1948	615	30	387	125	176	301	78	227	31	258	67
1949	705	31	444	140	185	324	73	255	32	287	65
1950	620	32	397	141	142	283	71	229	29	258	65
1951	623	33	399	143	144	288	72	231	30	261	66
1952	561	37	370	142	117	259	70	215	23	238	64
1953	548	42	373	154	112	266	71	231	24	255	68
1954	540	49	383	168	104	273	71	233	25	257	67
1955	462	50	333	148	94	242	73	212	27	239	72
1956	479	53	350	167	92	259	74	218	32	250	71
1957	397	60	306	144	84	228	74	195	32	227	74
1958	431	65	340	157	97	254	75	209	37	246	72
1959	386	68	309	147	85	231	75	193	32	225	73
1960	330	69	267	121	85	206	77	175	34	209	78
1961		3/ 70									

(b) Fall hen numbers and derivations

	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1: Hens	Pullets	Total	Hens on hand: October 1: As reported	October 1: As percent of hens and pullets Jan. 1 given year	January 1, following: As reported	January 1, following: As percent of pullets Jan. 1 given year
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Pct.
1946	151	322	473	202	43	150	47
1947	150	281	431	198	46	140	50
1948	140	278	418	193	46	141	51
1949	141	258	399	184	46	137	53
1950	137	287	424	189	45	141	49
1951	141	258	399	179	45	136	53
1952	136	261	397	172	43	135	52
1953	135	238	373	156	42	116	49
1954	116	255	371	154	42	111	44
1955	111	257	369	166	45	122	47
1956	122	239	360	151	42	120	50
1957	120	250	370	165	45	129	52
1958	129	227	356	152	43	121	53
1959	121	246	367	160	44	127	52
1960	127	225	352	169	48	131	58
1961	131	209	340				

1/ Computed with allowance for pullets among straight-run chicks bought.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Intentions.

Table 12.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 1958 to date

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
1958													
Eggs produced on farms	14,814	13,403	15,361	15,439	15,572	14,167	13,781	13,250	12,783	13,667	13,947	14,931	171,115
Shell eggs to storage	-38	-66	-26	243	383	147	-140	-218	-204	-83	-67	-87	-156
Eggs broken commercially 1/	792	935	858	1,642	2,219	1,918	1,125	714	396	281	158	708	11,746
Eggs used for hatching	770	1,023	1,207	1,177	880	767	650	570	583	580	650	727	9,584
Balance	13,290	11,511	13,322	12,377	12,090	11,335	12,146	12,184	12,008	12,889	13,206	13,583	149,941
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/										146	264	16	426
1959													
Eggs produced on farms	15,217	14,389	16,733	16,325	16,189	14,539	14,056	13,533	12,992	13,647	13,586	14,725	175,931
Shell eggs to storage	4	-5	55	425	472	50	-166	-149	-185	-85	-172	-109	135
Eggs broken commercially 1/	824	1,228	1,829	2,340	2,554	2,198	1,204	944	787	568	540	727	15,743
Eggs used for hatching	817	1,163	1,247	1,047	790	727	630	523	523	553	600	710	9,330
Balance	13,572	12,003	13,602	12,513	12,373	11,564	12,388	12,215	11,867	12,611	12,618	13,397	150,723
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	118	209	198	302	268	186	350	226	44	---	---	---	1,901
Frozen 2/	---	---	---	---	---	35	69	---	---	---	---	---	104
1960													
Eggs produced on farms	15,092	14,319	15,542	15,353	15,753	14,439	13,933	13,328	12,625	13,044	13,064	14,000	170,492
Shell eggs to storage	116	41	-164	118	454	357	-81	-283	-260	-217	-173	-20	-112
Eggs broken commercially 1/	836	1,281	1,227	1,272	2,519	2,247	1,010	900	484	474	257	359	12,866
Eggs used for hatching	763	954	1,089	1,172	910	777	660	602	616	618	684	770	9,615
Balance	13,377	12,043	13,390	12,791	11,870	11,058	12,344	12,109	11,785	12,169	12,296	12,891	148,123
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	272	264	215	124	27	---	400	301	237	31	9	---	1,880
1961													
Eggs produced on farms	14,269	13,489	15,686	15,272	15,375	14,203							
Shell eggs to storage	4	-31	0	29	171								
Eggs broken commercially 1/	787	764	1,001	1,711	2,054								
Eggs used for hatching	850	1,151	1,228	1,144	883								
Balance	12,628	11,605	13,457	12,388	12,267								
Government purchases:													
Dried 2/	---	373	693	201	455								

1/ Excluding equivalent of Government purchases of dried or frozen.
2/ Shell equivalent.

Table 13.--Shell eggs: Monthly per capita consumption and prices, United States, 1955 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total or average 1/	Processed 2/	Total
Consumption																
1955	Eggs	31.2	27.9	30.9	29.0	28.4	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.2	29.3	29.8	31.2	346	25	371
1956	do.	30.8	28.8	31.1	28.6	27.6	25.9	27.7	27.1	27.2	29.0	29.3	31.4	345	24	369
1957	do.	30.5	27.2	30.2	28.3	27.6	25.7	26.7	26.9	26.4	27.7	27.8	30.0	335	27	362
1958	do.	29.4	25.5	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.0	26.4	26.6	26.1	27.8	28.2	29.2	328	26	354
1959	do.	29.0	25.5	29.0	26.4	26.2	24.4	25.6	25.6	25.1	26.7	26.6	28.4	319	34	353
1960	do.	27.5	24.7	27.6	26.5	24.9	23.1	24.8	24.4	23.9	25.2	25.4	26.6	305	29	334
1961	do.	25.9	23.0	26.0	25.0	24.3										
Price received by farmers, per dozen*																
1955	Cents	32.6	40.2	40.1	36.1	34.1	34.3	35.9	41.0	45.5	44.1	44.0	47.7	39.5		
1956	do.	47.0	40.8	40.0	39.0	38.2	36.9	37.3	37.9	39.8	39.0	38.0	37.5	39.3		
1957	do.	33.9	33.4	31.2	31.2	29.6	29.8	33.0	37.1	41.1	44.1	46.2	44.9	35.9		
1958	do.	39.6	37.6	41.5	38.7	37.0	35.4	37.0	38.0	42.0	39.3	39.2	37.4	38.5		
1959	do.	37.1	36.2	34.3	28.5	25.4	25.4	30.6	31.3	33.2	32.0	31.8	31.4	31.4		
1960	do.	30.4	29.8	32.8	36.3	33.1	31.5	32.0	34.7	39.0	43.8	46.1	44.6	36.0		
1961	do.	38.6	39.4	36.7	33.4	32.0	30.8									
Retail price, per dozen, (AMS)																
1955	do.	50.1	57.8	59.0	53.3	51.6	51.5	55.0	61.4	64.4	64.1	62.4	66.2	58.1		
1956	do.	65.5	58.0	58.1	56.5	55.6	54.0	55.9	56.8	58.9	59.5	57.5	56.2	57.7		
1957	do.	52.0	52.5	49.5	48.9	47.2	46.0	51.9	56.0	61.0	65.3	64.3	64.0	54.9		
1958	do.	59.3	55.7	61.9	57.2	54.9	52.9	55.3	57.2	64.6	60.0	58.9	56.4	57.9		
1959	do.	56.4	54.7	53.0	46.6	43.7	42.4	50.4	51.0	54.8	53.3	52.1	51.1	50.8		
1960	do.	49.6	47.2	48.5	54.1	51.3	49.4	49.5	52.8	59.2	65.7	65.1	66.3	54.7		
1961	do.	62.1	59.4	56.6	52.0	50.2										

1/ Monthly totals do not necessarily add to yearly figures due to rounding.

2/ Liquid, frozen, and dried egg (egg solids) converted to shell egg equivalent.
*Revised

Table 14.--Broilers: Price per pound, selected areas, January 1955 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual weighted average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live												
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960	17.1	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	16.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.5	16.9
1961	16.5	17.6	16.8	15.1	14.4	12.8							
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 1/												
1955	25.2	26.4	30.0	31.7	25.2	28.0	27.9	27.8	26.9	20.7	18.7	19.5	
1956	21.2	22.7	23.1	20.4	21.1	19.0	23.2	19.7	18.5	17.9	16.7	17.4	
1957	18.0	20.6	21.8	20.2	19.3	21.8	22.3	22.0	19.1	17.2	16.7	16.0	
1958	18.6	21.0	22.2	19.3	21.8	22.2	20.2	18.6	16.3	15.8	16.9	15.0	
1959	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.2	17.7	16.4	16.9	15.2	15.0	19.9	
1960	17.0	18.2	20.0	18.1	17.6	18.2	20.1	18.0	17.0	15.9	17.8	15.8	
1961	17.4	19.3	17.5	15.9	15.2	12.8	14.3						
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/												
1955	22.0	23.7	28.1	29.9	26.0	26.5	24.3	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.1	18.7	
1956	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2	21.5	18.7	16.5	16.0	16.3	15.1	
1957	17.0	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.5	15.7	15.4	16.1	
1958	17.1	19.0	21.0	19.2	20.0	20.0	19.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	16.1	14.2	
1959	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.8	14.9	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4	13.8	14.0	16.2	
1960	15.6	17.3	18.3	17.5	17.3	16.8	17.2	16.7	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.6	
1961	15.4	16.7	16.0	15.0	13.0	11.0	12.0						
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, monthly average prices paid at ranch, live 2/												
1955	25.2	26.4	31.5	30.0	29.5	29.5	28.1	29.0	27.4	22.4	21.2	19.8	
1956	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.6	23.9	21.8	20.6	18.3	16.5	19.5	
1957	21.0	20.3	22.2	20.3	20.6	22.0	22.0	22.4	19.9	16.5	17.1	17.0	
1958	20.8	20.9	23.9	21.0	21.2	22.0	20.5	19.1	16.3	15.9	17.3	15.5	
1959	18.6	18.5	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	16.7	15.0	16.0	17.4	
1960	18.0	18.7	20.4	20.2	19.0	18.9	19.3	18.5	17.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	18.4
1961	17.5	18.8	16.0	17.5	14.9	13.8							
	(e) Chicago, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), monthly average price 3/												
1955	38.7	40.0	45.9	44.7	43.1	42.9	41.5	42.3	39.3	34.8	34.0	32.0	
1956	34.0	34.8	35.3	33.6	34.1	32.3	34.5	32.2	30.3	28.7	28.3	26.8	
1957	29.5	31.9	31.5	30.9	31.2	33.6	34.2	33.3	29.6	27.9	27.9	27.4	
1958	32.8	32.7	34.5	31.8	32.7	33.8	31.7	29.3	27.4	26.4	26.6	25.3	
1959	29.2	28.7	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.9	27.3	26.6	26.4	25.8	25.1	28.9	
1960	28.8	29.9	30.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.6	28.2	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.1	
1961	27.9	29.4	28.2	25.8	25.8	24.1							
	(f) New York, ready-to-cook (ice-packed), wholesale lots, monthly average price 4/												
1955	43.8	43.7	48.3	46.7	44.2	45.2	44.6	45.2	43.0	36.6	36.3	36.3	
1956	35.8	37.4	37.6	35.4	36.1	35.2	38.4	34.5	33.2	31.6	30.8	30.3	
1957	32.7	33.9	33.9	32.8	33.7	35.7	37.4	32.8	32.5	30.5	30.0	29.5	
1958	34.8	35.2	36.2	33.4	34.4	35.5	33.0	30.9	28.8	28.0	27.8	26.9	
1959	30.9	30.3	29.5	29.0	28.2	28.6	29.3	28.1	28.5	27.4	27.2	30.8	
1960	30.8	30.8	31.8	29.9	30.8	30.7	31.7	29.9	28.6	27.9	28.0	26.6	
1961	29.9	31.0	29.3	27.1	25.8	24.0							

1/ First full week of month.

2/ $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and over.

3/ $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

4/ 2-3 pounds prior to 1959; 1959, 2-$3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds ("mostly" price).

Table 15.--Monthly price and supply of broilers, and red meat supply, 1953 to date

Year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average (weighted) or total
						(a) U. S. average mid-month broiler price, per lb.								
1953	Ct.	27.9	27.7	28.1	28.0	27.2	26.2	28.3	27.9	27.1	26.7	26.0	23.2	27.1
1954	Ct.	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2	23.1
1955	Ct.	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	Ct.	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	Ct.	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	Ct.	19.9	20.4	21.4	19.4	20.3	21.1	19.3	17.6	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.5
1959	Ct.	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.8	17.4	16.1
1960	Ct.	17.1	17.7	18.1	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.9	16.6	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.8	16.9
1961	Ct.	16.5	17.6	16.8	15.1	14.4	12.8							
						(b) Lagged monthly hatchings of broiler chicks, (except total which is U. S. broiler production) 1/								
1954	Mil.						2/106.8	2/110.3	2/108.4	2/95.3				1,047.8
1955	Mil.				81.2	92.1	105.4	109.7	115.9	111.8	111.0	98.8	86.9	1,091.7
1956	Mil.	93.4	95.9	102.7	110.9	114.9	132.4	134.9	142.6	137.9	128.4	123.1	106.9	1,343.7
1957	Mil.	107.3	107.8	108.8	128.6	122.4	139.3	141.3	147.6	141.9	143.5	132.2	119.4	1,447.5
1958	Mil.	116.4	126.5	140.0	137.2	151.3	163.0	180.7	177.6	172.0	153.0	130.3	133.5	1,659.5
1959	Mil.	133.6	148.0	154.0	150.2	183.5	180.6	175.1	169.4	166.4	149.9	122.1	121.7	1,736.9
1960	Mil.	129.7	141.5	159.1	159.5	176.8	172.9	195.1	185.3	175.7	155.5	140.0	143.4	1,795.7
1961	Mil.	144.2	157.9	167.5	173.0	209.1	216.3	212.8	196.5					
						(c) Federally inspected slaughter of young chickens, live weight								
1959	Mil. lb.	331.1	313.1	364.1	403.4	420.4	457.0	442.7	430.8	434.3	424.4	339.2	318.5	4,679.0
1960	Mil. lb.	353.7	348.7	396.7	420.1	460.9	471.3	446.9	525.0	474.3	450.1	399.5	389.6	5,136.8
1961	Mil. lb.	411.7	354.8	462.7	497.5	581.1								
						(d) Monthly commercial production of red meats								
1953	Mil. lb.	2,113	1,745	1,897	1,863	1,739	1,821	1,823	1,786	1,965	2,172	2,116	2,152	23,192
1954	Mil. lb.	2,062	1,735	2,020	1,818	1,792	1,912	1,876	1,930	2,071	2,120	2,199	2,270	23,805
1955	Mil. lb.	2,192	1,854	2,176	1,929	1,964	2,001	1,815	2,158	2,227	2,324	2,398	2,433	25,471
1956	Mil. lb.	2,474	2,182	2,264	2,107	2,147	2,059	2,078	2,136	2,070	2,511	2,411	2,204	26,643
1957	Mil. lb.	2,439	2,027	2,098	2,041	2,166	1,917	2,099	2,084	2,098	2,405	2,097	2,096	25,567
1958	Mil. lb.	2,268	1,807	1,907	1,984	1,948	1,934	2,011	1,939	2,119	2,314	1,965	2,182	24,378
1959	Mil. lb.	2,241	1,980	2,084	2,153	2,018	2,064	2,145	2,003	2,253	2,402	2,245	2,429	26,017
1960	Mil. lb.	2,401	2,162	2,326	2,110	2,245	2,244	2,032	2,321	2,312	2,315	2,301	2,247	27,016
1961	Mil. lb.	2,333	2,043	2,377	2,102	2,396								

1/ Through 1957, lagged 3 months; thereafter, lagged 2 months.
2/ Derived.

Table 16.--Pullet chick placements for broiler hatchery supply flocks: Sales as reported by leading breeders, 1957 to date 1/

	Actual numbers						Percentage of preceding year, domestic sales		
	Total sales including exports		Domestic sales						
	1957	1958	1958	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent	Percent
January	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.9	102	79	125
February	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.4	104	86	122
March	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.7	3.7	107	83	138
April	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.9	110	90	121
May	2.9	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.3	81	123	94
June	2.1	3.4	3.2	2.4	3.3		74	138	
July	1.7	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.1		79	93	
August	1.4	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.1		69	122	
September	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.5	2.4		58	164	
October	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.6		81	128	
November	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0		83	115	
December	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6		80	103	
Total	25.9	33.1	31.4	26.9	29.0		86	107	

Cumulation of domestic sales relevant to breeder flock of given month 2/

	Actual number			Percentage of preceding year	
	1959	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent
January	22.4	20.2	20.4	90	101
February	23.1	19.8	21.3	86	108
March	23.4	19.5	21.9	83	112
April	22.4	18.0	21.2	80	118
May	21.2	16.0	19.6	76	122
June	19.6	14.6	18.0	75	123
July	18.6	14.2	17.0	76	120
August	18.9	14.6	18.6	77	127
September	20.0	16.1	20.4	81	127
October	20.3	18.2	21.3	89	117
November	20.2	19.5		96	
December	20.5	19.9		97	

1/ Includes expected pullet replacements from eggs during the preceding month at the rate of 125 pullet chicks per case of eggs. Data as reported by the leading primary breeders of broiler replacement stock.

2/ Totals obtained from unrounded data; sums of domestic chick sales 5-12 months previously. For example, the entry of 21.3 million for October 1961 is the sum of the October 1960 -- May 1961 entries for "Domestic Sales" in the upper part of the table.

(Table 17 appears on page 12)

Table 18.--Poultry slaughtered under Federal inspection, live weight, monthly January 1959 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
						(a) Young chickens							
1959	331	313	364	403	420	457	443	431	434	424	339	318	4,679
1960	354	349	397	420	461	471	447	525	474	450	400	390	5,133
1961	412	355	463	498	581								
						(b) Mature chickens							
1959	33	24	31	42	45	36	34	53	67	79	60	50	553
1960	39	38	30	19	26	33	38	51	66	75	66	54	535
1961	47	29	31	33	42								
						(c) Total chickens							
1959	364	337	395	445	465	493	476	484	501	504	399	368	5,232
1960	393	387	427	439	486	504	485	576	540	525	466	444	5,672
1961	459	384	493	531	623								
						(d) Fryer-roaster turkeys							
1959	6	6	9	10	11	13	12	12	15	16	14	11	136
1960	6	7	10	9	9	9	8	12	12	15	13	11	120
1961	9	7	16	10	12								
						(e) Young turkeys							
1959	21	8	4	7	12	21	42	83	144	215	225	133	915
1960	21	10	5	8	17	27	51	125	175	226	213	143	1,020
1961	33	11	12	13	30								
						(f) Old turkeys							
1959	1	1	2	5	15	16	4	3	1	1	2	1	53
1960	1	1	2	4	8	22	6	2	1	1	1	2	50
1961	2	2	4	5	13								
						(g) Total Turkeys							
1959	28	14	16	22	39	50	59	98	160	232	241	145	1,104
1960	27	18	17	21	34	58	65	139	188	242	227	155	1,190
1961	44	20	31	28									
						(h) Ducks							
1959	1.2	1.0	2.2	5.1	5.9	8.3	8.5	6.8	6.1	4.4	2.8	2.0	54.4
1960	1.2	1.6	3.2	5.8	8.0	7.9	7.3	8.3	6.8	5.4	4.3	2.4	62.3
1961	1.5	1.1	2.4	5.4	7.2								
						(i) Other Poultry							
1959	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.6	.7	.6	2.5	.7	6.0
1960	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.6	.6	.3	1.8	.4	4.4
1961	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1								
						(j) Total Poultry							
1959	393	352	413	472	510	552	544	589	668	741	645	515	6,396
1960	422	406	447	466	529	570	557	723	735	772	699	602	6,929
1961	504	405	527	564	685								

1/ Totals may not add, due to rounding.

Table 19.--Turkeys: Hatchings of poults, by breed types, monthly and cumulative, September 1956 to date

Year and month	For the month				Cumulative, years beginning September			
	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys	Heavy breeds		Light breeds	All turkeys
	White	All			White	All		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1956 September	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
October	.4	.4	.3	.7	.7	.7	.7	1.4
November	.6	.8	.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.9
December	.9	2.0	1.1	3.1	2.1	3.5	2.4	6.0
1957 January	1.0	3.3	1.0	4.3	3.3	6.8	3.5	10.3
February	1.1	5.8	.8	6.7	4.3	12.6	4.3	17.0
March	1.6	12.1	1.1	13.2	6.0	24.7	5.4	30.1
April	2.5	17.2	1.6	18.8	8.5	41.9	7.0	48.9
May	3.3	17.6	2.4	20.0	11.8	59.5	9.4	68.8
June	2.6	11.0	2.3	13.2	14.4	70.4	11.7	82.1
July	1.3	2.9	1.9	4.8	15.7	73.3	13.6	86.9
August	.6	.7	.9	1.6	16.3	74.0	14.4	88.4
September	.3	.3	.2	.6	.3	.3	.2	.6
October	.3	.4	.2	.5	.6	.7	.4	1.1
November	.5	.7	.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	.7	2.1
December	.7	1.5	.6	2.1	1.8	2.9	1.3	4.2
1958 January	.8	2.5	.8	3.3	2.6	5.4	2.1	7.5
February	.9	4.6	1.0	5.6	3.5	10.0	3.1	13.1
March	1.3	10.9	1.1	12.1	4.8	20.9	4.3	25.2
April	2.2	15.8	1.6	17.3	7.1	36.7	5.8	42.5
May	3.0	17.2	2.2	19.3	10.1	53.9	8.0	61.8
June	2.4	11.9	2.1	14.1	12.5	65.8	10.1	75.9
July	1.6	4.5	2.0	6.5	14.1	70.3	12.1	82.4
August	.8	.9	1.1	2.0	14.9	71.3	13.2	84.4
September	.5	.5	.5	1.1	.5	.5	.5	1.1
October	.6	.7	.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.3
November	.8	1.1	.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.7	4.0
December	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.8	6.9
1959 January	1.1	2.4	1.6	4.0	4.2	6.5	4.3	10.9
February	1.1	4.6	1.4	6.0	5.3	11.2	5.7	16.9
March	2.0	11.5	1.8	13.3	7.2	22.7	7.5	30.2
April	2.9	16.5	2.0	18.5	10.1	39.2	9.5	48.7
May	3.8	17.4	2.5	19.9	13.7	56.6	12.0	68.6
June	3.2	11.9	2.2	14.2	16.8	68.5	14.3	82.8
July	2.1	4.4	1.9	6.3	18.9	72.9	16.2	89.1
August	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	19.9	74.0	17.3	91.2
September	.8	.8	.4	1.2	.8	.8	.4	1.2
October	.9	1.0	.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	.7	2.5
November	1.2	1.6	.4	1.9	2.8	3.4	1.1	4.4
December	1.2	2.1	.6	2.7	4.1	5.5	1.6	7.1
1960 January	1.2	3.2	.6	3.8	5.3	8.6	2.2	10.8
February	1.5	6.9	.8	7.8	6.8	15.5	3.1	18.6
March	2.7	13.9	1.0	14.9	9.5	29.5	4.1	33.5
April	3.4	16.6	1.1	17.7	12.9	46.1	5.2	51.2
May	3.8	16.1	1.6	17.7	16.7	62.2	6.8	69.0
June	3.4	11.5	1.7	13.2	20.1	73.7	8.5	82.2
July	2.3	5.0	1.6	6.7	22.4	78.7	10.1	88.8
August	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.9	23.7	80.4	11.2	91.7
September	.9	1.0	.6	1.6	.9	1.0	.6	1.6
October	1.1	1.4	.5	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.1	3.5
November	1.3	2.0	.6	2.6	3.3	4.4	1.7	6.1
December	1.9	3.5	.9	4.4	5.2	7.9	2.5	10.5
1961 January	2.2	5.3	.9	6.2	7.4	13.2	3.5	16.7
February	2.5	9.3	.8	10.1	9.9	22.5	4.3	26.8
March	4.6	17.3	1.1	18.4	14.5	39.8	5.3	45.2
April	4.9	20.0	1.6	21.5	19.4	59.8	6.9	66.7
May	5.5	20.0	1.9	21.9	24.9	79.8	8.8	88.6
June	4.7	13.7	1.9	15.6	29.6	93.5	10.7	104.2
July 1/	3.2	6.0	1.8	7.8	32.8	99.5	12.5	112.0

1/ Assuming that July hatch will be proportionate to reported number of eggs in incubators July 1.

Table 20.--Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, January 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States												
1956	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	27.2
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	23.4
1958	22.0	24.6	26.7	26.7	27.3	25.5	24.5	24.8	23.7	23.9	23.0	23.3	23.9
1959	23.8	24.4	23.4	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.7	22.4	22.4	24.9	29.5	23.9
1960 *	27.8	26.0	26.8	27.5	26.1	24.1	23.2	23.7	24.5	25.6	25.9	26.6	25.4
1961	25.4	23.7	23.6	22.1	21.5	20.5							
	(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, by months												
1956	30.3	---	---	---	---	28.8	26.7	25.4	24.7	23.5	24.8	27.7	---
1957	26.5	---	---	---	21.9	19.8	17.2	20.4	20.4	18.7	19.5	19.2	---
1958	19.1	---	---	---	24.1	22.2	21.4	22.3	19.7	20.0	19.0	21.1	---
1959	24.2	---	---	---	22.6	25.4	23.6	20.5	21.6	22.2	26.0	31.2	---
1960	28.5	27.2	---	25.2	24.7	23.1	22.2	22.7	23.1	24.6	23.9	25.4	---
1961	23.3	21.4	21.2	19.4	19.1	18.0							
	(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California, by months												
1956	32.8	---	---	---	32.0	28.4	26.6	27.1	27.6	26.4	25.4	26.2	---
1957	---	---	---	---	23.6	20.8	20.1	21.3	21.9	21.6	23.8	26.2	---
1958	23.8	---	---	---	31.5	27.4	25.5	25.5	23.3	24.3	22.9	23.2	---
1959	23.6	---	---	---	23.7	23.3	21.4	21.3	22.6	23.5	27.6	34.5	---
1960	29.1	---	---	29.6	26.7	24.6	22.7	24.0	25.0	27.3	28.2	33.1	---
1961	25.8	25.4	25.0	26.6	21.5	20.8							
	(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, by months												
1956	44.5	54.0	55.8	58.6	63.1	64.2	66.0	53.0	54.1	46.0	44.2	48.6	---
1957	47.9	44.8	45.3	44.3	44.3	43.5	40.5	39.8	39.9	38.1	40.1	40.3	42.4
1958	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.2	42.5	43.0	41.9	41.0	40.6	41.6	40.5	40.8	40.9
1959	43.8	45.2	39.5	40.2	47.4	53.6	53.2	49.5	51.4	48.4	48.2	48.2	47.4
1960	47.1	46.0	47.1	48.4	48.2	46.6	43.7	41.9	42.5	41.8	42.1	41.2	44.7
1961	40.7	46.0	39.1	38.0	37.8	35.9							
	(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, by months												
1956	50.5	50.4	51.0	52.3	54.3	51.9	46.6	45.2	44.1	44.3	43.3	43.7	48.1
1957	41.5	39.6	42.5	---	44.0	---	---	37.7	38.1	38.7	41.7	44.7	33.5
1958	43.5	44.6	48.6	---	---	47.8	42.0	42.0	40.3	41.1	40.6	39.6	---
1959	40.1	40.6	48.6	---	38.4	38.1	36.7	36.3	36.9	38.9	43.0	49.2	---
1960	49.2	49.0	49.6	51.0	48.0	42.4	38.6	39.2	40.3	42.8	43.9	46.6	45.0
1961	40.7	49.0	43.6	39.5	38.0	34.9							
	(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, by months												
1956	29.5	32.5	32.0	29.7	29.8	28.2	26.4	26.6	25.1	26.0	25.8	26.9	---
1957	25.5	26.2	25.8	26.0	24.3	23.0	22.9	23.7	23.2	23.8	26.7	27.4	---
1958	24.9	28.6	30.8	29.3	29.6	27.4	24.4	25.0	24.3	25.5	25.7	24.3	---
1959	23.4	25.4	23.2	21.5	22.2	22.6	20.8	20.0	20.0	21.7	26.0	28.8	---
1960	24.8	30.0	28.2	27.8	27.2	23.8	22.9	24.2	25.0	28.2	26.4	25.3	26.1
1961	23.2	24.1	23.2	21.6	21.1	19.3							
	(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa, by months												
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.9	24.6	23.9	24.6	---	---
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.6	20.6	20.5	19.3	21.0	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.6	21.6	21.5	20.2	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	23.2	24.5	20.7	23.0	22.4	25.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.8	24.2	24.3	24.1	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---							
	(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa, by months												
1956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.7	26.6	27.6	27.1	---	---
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.9	22.7	23.1	23.5	26.1	---	---
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.8	27.7	25.2	26.2	24.0	---	---
1959	---	---	---	---	---	22.7	21.7	22.0	23.0	23.9	26.1	---	---
1960	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.4	26.4	28.5	29.0	---	---
1961	---	---	---	---	---	---							

*Revised.

Table 21.--Turkeys: Storage stocks monthly, United States, 1950 to date and weekly, 35 cities, August 1960 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	(a) First-of-month, United States											
1950	127	138	129	113	93	77	64	47	37	43	77	108
1951	110	117	101	80	60	48	39	30	25	42	83	109
1952	107	116	107	93	72	63	56	46	44	71	142	158
1953	147	143	118	92	72	60	53	44	46	69	126	135
1954	122	125	109	97	79	69	57	48	51	78	141	147
1955	121	124	111	93	71	60	52	45	48	77	144	129
1956	95	96	83	64	49	41	36	36	53	98	197	194
1957	162	170	150	137	109	98	92	90	102	149	241	220
1958	177	179	154	131	105	84	80	79	104	161	255	208
1959	162	160	141	112	87	68	65	67	87	134	220	183
1960	149	142	124	105	87	74	67	71	113	186	282	210
1961	160	173	152	126	108	94						
	(b) Weekly, 35 cities											
Weeks 1/	1961							1960				
First	72	72	72	63	54	47	46	34	52	81	135	97
Second	77	80	70	61	51	46		36	58	91	135	98
Third	78	78	69	59	50	44		39	63	101	114	92
Fourth	79	76	67	56	49	44		43	72	113	94	73
Fifth		75			47			48		125		

1/ Holdings on successive Saturdays of each week.

Table 22.--Turkeys: U.S.D.A. purchases, annually 1950-60, by weeks 1958-1960

Year	Size of turkey crop		Duration of program		Purchases	Range of prices per pound	Cost of purchases
	Head raised	Ready-to-cook	Number of weeks	Begin and end			
	Mil.	Mil. lb.	Weeks	Months	Thou. lb.	Cents	Thou. dol.
1950 1/	44	615	4	Jan.-Mar.	7,888	n.a.	n.a.
1951	53	703		no program			
1952	62	795			27,852	n.a.	n.a.
1953	60	758			20,327	n.a.	n.a.
1954	68	870		no program			
1955	66	817		no program			
1956	77	957	10	Sept.-Nov.	25,366	37.00-39.50	10,400
1957	81	1,034		no program			
1958	80	1,038	28	Aug.-Feb.	23,560	31.29-37.50	7,969
1959	84	1,123	4	Sept.-Oct.	21,570	33.09-35.24	7,416
1960	85	1,175	4	Sept.-Oct.	18,850	34.74-37.37	6,800

	Contracts let in week ending		Purchases		Range of prices per pound	Cost of purchases	
			For the week	Cumulative for the year		For the week	Cumulative for the year
			Thou. lb.	Thou. lb.	Cents	Thou. dol.	Thou. dol.
1958							
	Aug.	1	480	480	35.50-37.00	175	175
		8	1,800	2,280	35.24-37.00	652	827
		15	3,240	5,520	35.47-37.50	1,168	1,995
		22	1,260	6,780	35.40-36.74	453	2,448
		29	1,410	8,190	33.74-34.74	479	2,927
	Sept.	5	1,350	9,540	32.73-34.37	447	3,374
		12	1,410	10,950	31.59-33.81	455	3,829
		19	1,590	12,540	31.49-33.63	514	4,343
		26	1,290	13,830	31.98-33.88	425	4,768
	Oct.	2	1,020	14,850	32.79-34.58	341	5,108
		9	930	15,780	32.97-35.24	312	5,421
		16	1,170	16,950	32.98-34.57	312	5,816
		23	1,170	18,120	32.32-34.45	395	6,202
		30 3/	1,420	19,540	31.99-33.99	473	6,675
	Nov.	6	1,290	20,830	31.54-33.61	416	7,090
		13	1,290	22,120	31.29-33.03	410	7,500
		20	990	23,110	31.39-33.46	322	7,822
		27	240	23,350	31.37-32.43	76	7,898
	Dec.	18	210	23,560	32.95-34.10	70	7,969
1959							
	Sept.	10	6,090	6,090	32.17-35.99	2,000	2,000
		17	7,230	13,330	33.34-35.99	2,500	4,500
		24	4,410	17,730	33.59-35.94	1,500	6,000
	Oct.	1	3,840	21,570	33.09-35.24	1,300	2/7,416
1960							
	Sept.	15	4,110	4,110	34.74-36.95	1,500	1,500
		22	9,060	13,170	35.21-37.00	3,300	4,700
		28	2,250	15,480	35.48-37.47	800	5,600
	Oct.	5	3,370	18,850	35.74-37.37	1,200	6,800

1/ In this year, the purchases were N. Y. dressed; thereafter, all programs were for ready-to-cook turkeys. 2/ Total cost as reported. 3/ Includes 130 pounds of frozen cut-up turkey for Christmas use in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. n.a. not available.

Table 23.--Poultry: Per capita consumption of farm chickens, broilers and turkeys, 1935 to date

Year	Per capita consumption				
	Farm and nonfarm chickens	Broilers	Total chickens	Turkeys	Total poultry
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	12.4	0.7	13.1	1.7	14.8
1936	12.9	.8	13.7	2.2	15.9
1937	12.5	1.1	13.6	2.3	15.9
1938	11.5	1.2	12.7	2.3	15.0
1939	12.6	1.5	14.1	2.5	16.6
1940	12.1	2.0	14.1	2.9	17.0
1941	12.6	2.8	15.4	2.9	18.3
1942	14.5	3.2	17.7	3.0	20.7
1943	18.9	4.1	23.0	2.7	25.7
1944	16.5	3.9	20.4	2.7	23.1
1945	16.6	5.0	21.6	3.5	25.1
1946	15.3	4.1	19.4	3.7	23.1
1947	13.8	4.3	18.1	3.6	21.7
1948	12.8	5.5	18.3	3.1	21.4
1949	12.5	7.1	19.6	3.3	22.9
1950	11.9	8.7	20.6	4.1	24.7
1951	11.3	10.4	21.7	4.4	26.1
1952	10.4	11.7	22.1	4.7	26.8
1953	9.6	12.3	21.9	4.8	26.7
1954	9.1	13.7	22.8	5.3	28.1
1955	7.5	13.8	21.3	5.0	26.3
1956	7.1	17.3	24.4	5.2	29.6
1957	6.4	19.1	25.5	5.9	31.4
1958	6.2	22.1	28.2	5.9	34.1
1959	6.1	22.8	28.9	6.3	35.2
1960	4.8	23.5	28.3	6.3	34.6
1961	5.1	25.1	30.2	7.7	37.9

Table 24.--Civilian per capita consumption of poultry compared with other foods, selected years to 1940 and annually 1940-60 1/

Year	Poultry, ready-to-cook				Red meats, carcass weight equivalent			Fish	Total	Poultry as a percentage of total
	Chicken		Turkey	Total, chicken and turkey	Beef and veal	Pork exc'l lard	Total inc'l lamb and mutton			
	Commercial broilers	Total								
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Pct.
1910	2/	15.5	---	---	78	62	146	(11.3)	173	9
1915	2/	14.4	---	---	62	67	135	(11.3)	161	9
1920	2/	13.7	---	---	67	64	136	(11.9)	162	8
1925	2/	14.3	---	---	68	67	140	(11.2)	166	9
1930	2/	15.7	1.5	17.2	55	67	129	10.3	156	11
1935	0.7	13.1	1.7	14.8	62	48	117	10.6	142	10
1940	2.0	14.1	2.9	17.0	62	73	142	10.6	170	10
1941	2.8	15.4	2.9	18.3	68	68	144	11.2	174	10
1942	3.2	17.7	3.0	20.7	69	64	140	8.8	170	12
1943	4.1	23.0	2.7	25.7	61	79	147	8.0	181	14
1944	3.9	20.4	2.7	23.1	68	80	154	8.8	186	12
1945	5.0	21.6	3.5	25.1	71	67	145	10.0	180	14
1946	4.1	19.4	3.7	23.1	72	76	154	10.6	188	12
1947	4.3	18.1	3.6	21.7	80	70	155	10.1	187	12
1948	5.5	18.3	3.1	21.4	73	68	145	10.6	177	12
1949	7.1	19.6	3.3	22.9	73	68	145	10.7	179	13
1950	8.7	20.6	4.1	24.7	71	69	145	11.6	181	14
1951	10.4	21.7	4.4	26.1	63	72	138	11.1	175	15
1952	11.7	22.1	4.7	26.8	69	72	146	11.0	184	15
1953	12.3	21.9	4.8	26.7	87	63	155	11.4	193	14
1954	13.7	22.8	5.3	28.1	90	60	155	11.3	194	14
1955 *	13.8	21.3	5.0	26.3	91	67	163	10.4	200	13
1956 *	17.3	24.4	5.2	29.6	95	67	167	10.3	207	14
1957 *	19.1	25.5	5.9	31.4	93	61	159	10.1	200	16
1958 *	22.0	28.2	5.9	34.1	87	61	152	10.6	197	17
1959 *	22.8	28.9	6.3	35.2	87	68	160	10.7	206	17
1960 3/	23.5	28.3	6.3	34.6	92	65	162	10.5	207	17

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.

2/ Included in total chicken.

3/ Preliminary. *Revised.

Note that the entries for red meats in this table are on a carcass weight equivalent, which differs from the retail weight concept which may also be used for this comparison.

Table 25.--Poultry certified under USDA inspection service, ready-to-cook weights, by months, January 1959 to date

Month	Chickens						All turkeys			All poultry 1/		
	Young			Mature								
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
January	243	256	298	25	28	33	23	22	35	291	307	367
February	228	251	256	18	28	21	11	14	16	258	294	293
March	268	284	332	23	22	21	13	13	24	305	321	379
April	294	302	358	30	13	23	17	16	22	345	335	407
May	308	332	421	32	18	29	31	27	45	375	383	500
June	336	340		26	23		40	46		408	414	
July	326	324		24	27		47	52		404	407	
August	317	379		37	35		79	109		439	530	
September	320	341		47	45		127	150		499	541	
October	312	325		54	51		185	192		554	572	
November	249	286		42	46		194	181		489	517	
December	231	281		35	38		117	125		385	445	
Total 2/	3,431	3,699		393	372		883	948		4,751	5,067	

1/ Includes other poultry.

2/ Totals may not exactly equal the sum of monthly items, due to rounding.

Table 26.--Poultry officially graded by USDA, 1945 to date

Year	Turkeys		Other Poultry	
	Quantity graded	As a percentage of total production	Quantity graded 1/	As a percentage of total production of chickens (including broilers)
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent
1945	2/ 86	13	2/164	4
1946	2/109	16	2/149	4
1947	2/106	18	2/165	5
1948	2/ 94	18	2/165	5
1949	3/207	4/30	3/227	4/6
1950	3/5/ 48	6/	3/5/405	6/
1951	3/198	4/23	3/341	4/5/7
1952 7/	246	31	289	8
1953	213	28	277	8
1954	290	33	315	8
1955	352	43	401	11
1956	521	54	610	14
1957	664	64	756	17
1958	709	68	919	18
1959	805	72	1,706	33
1960	811	69	1,882	36

1/ Including some ducks, geese, and other fowl, as well as chickens. 2/ New York dressed weight. 3/ New York dressed and ready-to-cook weights combines. 4/ Comparison with production on dressed weight basis. 5/ Most turkeys included in other poultry. 6/ Not comparable to other years. 7/ Beginning 1952, quantities are in terms of ready-to-cook weight.

Table 27.--Poultry certified under USDA inspection, and poultry canned or used in prepared foods, as a percentage of production on farms, 1955 to date

Year	Production on farms ready-to-cook equivalent			Certified under USDA inspection		Canned or used in prepared foods 1/	
	Farm chickens	Broilers	Total	Quantity	As a percentage of total production on farms	Quantity ready-to-cook equivalent	As a percentage of total production on farms
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
				a. Chickens			
1955	1,148	2,322	3,470	613	18	---	---
1956	1,128	3,000	4,128	850	21	163	4
1957	1,008	3,325	4,333	957	22	184	4
1958	1,033	3,910	4,943	1,270	26	199	4
1959	1,029	4,149	5,178	3,824	74	208	4
1960	865	4,335	5,200	4,071	78	293	6
				b. Turkeys			
1955			818	409	50	---	---
1956			957	575	60	33	3
1957			1,034	700	68	49	5
1958			1,038	747	72	62	6
1959			1,123	883	79	80	7
1960			1,175	948	81	102	9
				c. Total, chickens and turkeys			
1955			4,288	1,022	24	182	4
1956			5,085	1,425	28	196	4
1957			5,367	1,657	31	233	4
1958			5,981	2,017	34	261	4
1959			6,301	4,707	75	288	5
1960			6,375	5,019	79	395	6

1/ Including frozen foods.

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